



**Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission**  
**Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family**

1700 West Washington Street, Suite 230, PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

A general meeting of the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission (AJJC) was convened on March 22, 2018, at the Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family, 1700 West Washington Street, Suite 230, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, notice having been duly given.

Members Present (21)	
Cindi Nannetti, Chair	James Molina
Helen Gandara	Christina Schopen
James Beene	Alice Bustillo
Dennis Pickering	Donald Walker
Dorothy Wodraska	Earl Newton
Gregory McKay	Jane Kallal
Jeffery Hood	Joseph Grossman
Joseph Kelroy	Navin Crump
Leslie Quinn	Mindy Flannery
Robert Thomas	Shawn Cox
Vada Phelps	Jason Holmberg
Staff and Guests Present (12)	Members Absent (9)
Maria Fuentes, Director, GOYFF	Heather Carter
Malcolm Hightower, Deputy Director, GOYFF	Shaun Rieve
Adrian Gariboldi, Americorps VISTA, GOYFF	Debra Olson
Steve Selover, Program Administrator, GOYFF	Guadalupe Durazo
Cassandra Blakely, TA Consultant, CCAS	Tom Callahan
Lisa Hutchinson, Project Coordinator, CCAS	Robert Brutinel
Kathleen Penkoff, TA Consultant, CCAS	Jose Gonzales
John Vivian, Continuous Improvement Admin., ADJC	Myrtle Young
Deborah Jones, Research and Information Mgr., AOC	Dan Goldfine
Shannon Hendrickson, Clinical Services Director, ADJC	
Jillene Lemke, Senior Contract Specialist, AOC	
Clarissa Chavez, Public Member	
Andrew Taylor, Public Member	

**Call to Order**

- **Ms. Cindi Nannetti**, Chair, called the meeting to order at 9:43 a.m. with 21 members and four staff present.

## Approval of Minutes

- **Ms. Nannetti**, Chair, requested a review of the December 7, 2017 meeting minutes.
  - **Ms. Vada Phelps** motioned to accept the minutes as drafted.
  - **Ms. Alice Bustillo** seconded the motion.
- The motion passed with no dissenting votes.

## Introductions

- **Ms. Nannetti**, Chair, introduced **Ms. Maria Fuentes**, Director, Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family (GOYFF) and Mr. Malcolm Hightower, Deputy Director, GOYFF. **Ms. Fuentes** provided a brief summary of her background and experience in juvenile justice and child welfare and welcomed and thanked the members and guests for participating in the planning meeting.
- **Ms. Fuentes** shared that **Mr. Hightower** was with Casey Family Programs for 17 years where he engaged in a great deal of work with crossover youth. **Ms. Fuentes** further shared that **Mr. Hightower** will be overseeing the GOYFF councils and commissions and that **Ms. Tonya Hamilton** will continue to oversee grants management.
- **Ms. Fuentes** stated that the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission (AJJC) was above the curve for how engaged commission members are in strategic planning. She explained that GOYFF is working on metrics and goals for the work the office executes and that these metrics and goals will be infused within the GOYFF councils and commissions.
- **Ms. Fuentes** further expressed that the GOYFF councils and commissions discuss the needs of vulnerable communities, how to intervene and how to prevent or reduce these vulnerabilities. She shared that GOYFF is working to see how they can have a more thoughtful, coordinated and trauma-informed approach in Arizona to reduce adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and improve access to mental health services. She commented on how Arizona's K-12 students and teachers have access to scheduling counselors but not access to mental health counselors. **Ms. Fuentes** stated that reducing ACEs, improving access to mental health services and reducing recidivism were priorities of Governor Doug Ducey.
- **Mr. Hightower** addressed the AJJC, thanking members for their presence at the planning meeting. He explained that the work the AJJC is engaging in is the goal of GOYFF, to have a strategic plan that drives the work. He commented that AJJC has done great work throughout the years. He thanked members for their long-term commitment to the commission.
- **Mr. Hightower** shared that in his work with Casey Family Programs, he worked to improve child welfare systems and that part of that work was around addressing the needs of crossover youth, reducing disparities and getting youth to permanency. **Mr. Hightower** stated that the AJJC has done a great job in addressing some of these issues. Finally, **Mr. Hightower** shared that prior to Casey Family Programs he worked in child protection.
- **Ms. Nannetti**, Chair, introduced the meeting facilitators, **Dr. Lisa Hutchinson** and **Ms. Cassy Blakely**, Center for Coordinated Assistance for the States (CCAS).
- The facilitators asked each member to introduce themselves, state their background and express their expectation for the day.

- **Mr. James Beene** expressed his ambition to help other entities see the perspective of judges working within the system and stated his hope that a plan for the coming year will be developed.
- **Mr. Earl Newton** stated he hopes to learn more about and teach others how experiences can be disparate depending on the group one belongs to. He also advised of his intention to work towards a plan that will improve the state.
- **Mr. Joseph Grossman** expressed his hope to have an instructive conversation to help reduce recidivism and keep kids safe.
- **Mr. Jeffrey Hood** stated his ambition for the group to follow a goal setting process that integrates all different relevant parties.
- **Mr. Gregory McKay** expressed his hope for a strategic plan that is concise, conveys collective ownership, has measurable intentions and has accountability figured in. **Mr. McKay** added that he does not support overcorrection within the juvenile justice system and stated he believes reform has perhaps gone too far, putting stress on the Department of Child Safety and foster care system.
- **Mr. Donald Walker** stated he wants to develop quality goals that are relevant and achievable.
- **Mr. Dennis Pickering** expressed that the commitment of people on the commission is most important, and that he hopes to be energized by the outcomes reached.
- **Dr. Robert Thomas** agreed with others that reinventing the wheel at this meeting will not be effective. He stated he wants a narrow scope with reachable goals.
- **Ms. Helen Gandara** emphasized that work leads to action and propels voices that need to be heard. She went on to emphasize her passion for preventing and correcting disparities.
- **Mr. James Molina** stated that overcorrection has perhaps gone too far and expressed his desire to see systems do what is ultimately in the best interest of the children in Arizona.
- **Ms. Jane Kallal** stated she hopes to help kids and families earlier in the process prior to juvenile justice system involvement. She also expressed her desire to see real outcomes to track improvements and to see where the systems can make life better for those within them.
- **Ms. Dorothy Wodraska** expressed her expectation to plan so that there are achievable goals that are prioritized appropriately and can actually be accomplished within the timeframe. She noted that she does not want to include goals that are useless and cannot be reached.
- **Ms. Mindy Flannery** stated she wants to reach an achievable set of goals.
- **Dr. Leslie Quinn** expressed she hopes that the commission continues to focus on the need for systems to protect children and act in a trauma-informed manner to prevent adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). She stated that she believes achievable goals will help in this pursuit.
- **Ms. Nannetti**, Chair, stated she hopes the commission will develop goals that are measurable and attainable in the next year.
- **Mr. Steve Selover** stated his hope for the development of a roadmap to utilize going

forward.

- **Mr. Hightower** stated his hope that a comprehensive strategic plan will arise from the meeting.

### SAG Member Roles

- **Dr. Hutchinson** and **Ms. Blakely** provided an overview of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) explaining the background of the Act, the four core requirements, and new and upcoming policies regarding the monitoring of the core requirements.
- **Dr. Hutchinson** and **Ms. Blakely** recounted the roles and responsibilities of the AJJC under the federal state advisory group (SAG) requirements.
- **Mr. Selover** provided a brief overview of the AJJC roles and responsibilities as they are delegated from the commission's executive order.
  - **Mr. Pickering** asked what the consequences are when a state is out of compliance with the federal requirements. **Dr. Hutchinson** responded states lose twenty percent of funding for each core requirement that is out of compliance. Remaining funds must be used to achieve compliance with the appropriate requirement. She added that the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is holding states more accountable for non-compliance.
  - **Mr. McKay** asked how much funding is available. **Mr. Selover** stated that the award is approximately \$750,000.
  - A commission member asked whether there were consequences for not meeting the SAG requirements. **Dr. Hutchinson** remarked that when a state is not compliant with the SAG membership requirements, there is a short window of time to achieve compliance or the entire award could be revoked.
  - A commission member asked whether there is a point that a youth member becomes a different member after they have reached a certain age. **Dr. Hutchinson** stated the JJDP does not currently address this; however, reauthorization may address this.
  - **Mr. Pickering** commented that while it is not a requirement, the commission should also engage all parts of the state. Arizona has fifteen counties and twenty-one tribes, and since the commission works to create a plan for all of Arizona's children, it needs to see itself as a statewide body and consider membership that includes tribal communities and representation from counties outside of Maricopa. **Dr. Hutchinson** advised that **Mr. Selover** completes a checklist to account for the SAG requirements that is submitted with the Three-Year Plan. Arizona could develop its own checklist with layers that are important to the commission, such as requiring representation in rural counties and other prerequisites.
  - **Mr. Grossman** commented that he was appointed as a youth member. **Mr. Grossman** added that it can be challenging for youth to attend meetings given their busy schedules and fluctuating priorities.
  - **Ms. Kallal** stated that youth engagement is a continual part of the Federal Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice (FACJJ) conversation. Specifically, FACJJ discusses

strategies for bringing someone on to the SAG and preparing them for participation and other duties.

- **Ms. Blakely** advised that CCAS can assist with strategies for youth engagement and obtaining input from juveniles currently in the juvenile justice system. One example is Nebraska, which provided funding for the SAG youth to conduct focus groups with youth around the state involved in the juvenile justice system. CCAS can provide ideas. However, the commission is more familiar on what could work for Arizona.

## Data Review

- **Dr. Deborah Jones**, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJSD), gave an overview of the juvenile justice system decision points and provided trends that demonstrate a decrease of between 45% and 65% over the past ten years in the number of juveniles involved in most decision points including referral, petition, diversion, standard and intensive probation, detention and referral to adult court. Penalty only, which includes a disposition other than detention or probation, has increased by twelve percent over the same timeframe.
- **Dr. Jones** provided highlights for recent trends including slight increases in detention, referrals to adult court and penalty only over the past fiscal year. The increase in detention was the first increase since 2007.
- **Ms. Lemke**, AOC JJSD, addressed the programming and treatment offered to juveniles in the juvenile justice system that range from short-term acute hospitalization to prevention education services. **Ms. Lemke** noted those with higher needs may be referred for assessment or evaluation and that the JJSD has an array of psychologists, psychiatrists and neuro-psychiatrists to assist in this process. Services are provided across the spectrum from in-home services and intensive outpatient counseling to residential programs for those with the highest treatment needs.
- **Ms. Lemke** provided a list of the type of services that were accessed during state fiscal year 2017 including counseling, delinquency prevention and education, out-of-home and assessment services. **Ms. Lemke** stated the total number of youth that received these services during state fiscal year 2017 was 4,558.
- **Ms. Lemke** advised that the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) is the largest provider of services for youth involved with the juvenile justice system. All youth who are not eligible for AHCCCS will be covered by the AOC, private health insurance and private pay/out-of-pocket.
  - A commission member asked what the role of the AOC is. **Mr. Joseph Kelroy** stated the AOC works closely with partners at the state level. He added the AOC works with juvenile courts to provide training, treatment funding, oversight of detention and probation services, automation and technology. The agency works within this structure to assist with developing policy and legislation.
  - **Mr. Molina** acknowledged the reduced number of juveniles committed to ADJC and asked whether the number of inmates at the Adult Department of Corrections is increasing. **Mr. Hood** stated that the number of inmates in adult corrections is down.

- **Mr. McKay** asked whether the number of youth listed in a particular service category could fall into other categories. **Ms. Lemke** stated this is possible, but the youth noted in the presentation were listed in one service category only to control for duplication of youth served.
- **Mr. McKay** asked whether a portion of the 449 youth noted in the out-of-home placement category could include crossover youth. **Ms. Lemke** responded yes, this number could include crossover youth.
- A commission member asked what type of assessments the AOC uses. **Ms. Lemke** stated that assessments used include psychological, psycho-educational, psycho-sexual, neurological and psychiatric.
- **Ms. Nannetti**, Chair, asked how service providers are vetted. **Ms. Lemke** responded that providers are vetted every five years. She added that a prequalification process is included on their entire business and the AOC checks all counselors to make sure they are licensed and have insurance. Monitoring activities are also conducted on all providers.
- **Mr. Grossman** asked whether the AOC has other data sets, such as a whole-population data set. **Dr. Jones** stated that the only data sets available for the meeting are included in the packet. She added that the treatment services numbers provided by **Ms. Lemke** are for youth with misdemeanors or felonies and not those who are engaged in status offenses or diversion programs.
- **Dr. John Vivian**, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC), gave a presentation on the makeup of youth committed to the department during state fiscal year 2017. **Dr. Vivian** advised that while the number of juveniles committed has dropped considerably over the past decade, the youth they receive are often the most troubled, with serious substance abuse and mental health issues. Nearly half of the juveniles the department serves are 17 years or older, and an increasing number of commitments are gang involved.
- **Dr. Vivian** provided a chart demonstrating recidivism outcomes based on a three-year return to custody rates for 2014–2017. He noted that nearly two-thirds of youth released in 2013 had not returned to custody by the end of 2017. **Dr. Vivian** emphasized the significance of this achievement given the high-risk nature of juveniles served by the department.
- **Dr. Vivian** advised that one major challenge to reducing recidivism is due to nearly half (44%) of discharged youth involve those who have reached the age of 18 and have not completed their treatment plan. The majority of youth who age out of ADJC are released to the community without parole.
- **Dr. Shannon Hendrickson**, ADJC, presented the treatment programs provided to youth in ADJC custody. Services include Aggression Replacement Training (ART), a cognitive behavioral intervention that seeks to reduce aggression and violent behaviors; Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT) for youth having difficulty controlling their emotions and behaviors; and Seven Challenges, which addresses substance abuse with motivational interviewing and empowerment strategies.
  - **Mr. Grossman** asked whether rates per 100,000 could be used to track commitments. **Dr. Vivian** stated that when using this rate there is still a demonstrated decrease.

- A commission member asked that with the increase in gang activity, is ADJC seeing different kinds of gangs. **Dr. Vivian** stated he does not have the expertise to answer this question.
- A commission member noted that 77% of juveniles in ADJC custody have substance abuse problems. **Dr. Vivian** stated the number of youth with serious mental illness has dramatically increased as well.
- **Mr. Pickering** asked in reference to the decreased number of youth committed to ADJC how this reduction compares to the national average. **Dr. Vivian** stated that this dramatic decrease is across the states; however, the reduction in Arizona is larger than most states.
- **Ms. Phelps** asked what the cause is for the reduction of juvenile commitments. **Dr. Vivian** responded that he believes this is largely due to the emergence of prevention efforts since the 1990s, which began the transition from a more punitive focused juvenile justice system.
- **Ms. Gandara** commented that police are the first point of contact. As law enforcement has come to recognize that there are other alternatives such as diversion for youth, this has decreased their juvenile justice system involvement. We are seeing the effects of efforts such as Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) and other initiatives.
- **Mr. Kelroy** stated that in the 1980s, validated assessments were not used; rather the system was operating from gut feelings. Today, there is greater emphasis on research and assessment, such as the Arizona Youth Assessment Survey (AZYAS). Children are now treated based on their unique needs and risk. The system has improved on identification and targeting services.
- **Mr. McKay** commented that substance use is down according to the most recent Arizona Youth Survey and that it seems logical that this is attributing to the decrease in juvenile crime. He added that violent crime is going up while institutionalization is going down, and what was intended to reduce the detention of status offenders has expanded to reducing detention for youth with high numbers of referrals.
- **Mr. Grossman** asked whether measuring recidivism has remained consistent or has changed over time. **Dr. Vivian** answered that ADJC captures a three-year window as this method best captures the likelihood of a youth reoffending.
- A commission member asked whether data exists that demonstrates the type of crime represented in the recidivism data. **Dr. Vivian** responded that he does not have that information available for this presentation, but it can be provided to the commission. The department's released inmates are matched up with data from the Arizona Department of Safety and the Arizona Department of Corrections.
- **Dr. Thomas** asked whether ADJC has data on those who age out and are transferred to adult corrections. **Dr. Vivian** affirmed this data exists; however, it is not available for this presentation.
- A commission member asked how many girls are currently in the girls' unit. **Dr. Hendrickson** advised there are 170 total children at Adobe Mountain, and nine are girls. She added that nearly all of the female inmates have been sex-trafficked.

- **Mr. Grossman** asked what accounts for the difference between the number of youth who have substance abuse issues and those who received substance abuse treatment services at ADJC. **Dr. Hendrickson** responded that the substance abuse unit has special criteria that must be met for entry due to its funding source. The remainder of youth who have substance abuse needs receive the Seven Challenges program.
- **Ms. Shawn Cox** asked, related to the Victim Offender Dialogue program, who provides information to the victims and who prepares victims for participation of the program. **Dr. Hendrickson** stated a victim advocate provides these services.
- A commission member asked for the demographics of the ADJC population. **Dr. Hendrickson** advised that youth in the care of ADJC are between age 14 and the day prior to turning 18 years old. Other demographic information is included in the packet.
- A commission member commented that he/she hopes the AJJC can address youth transitioning out of corrections prior to completing their treatment plan. **Dr. Vivian** stated statutorily the department can set up a transition plan but cannot execute the plan if the youth ages out. When the youth is released on parole, ADJC can assist with the implementation of their plan.

### Connections and Influence

- **Dr. Hutchinson** and **Ms. Blakely** provided an overview of the purpose of Title II Formula Grant Funding and the purpose of the Three Year Plan.
- **Mr. Selover** provided a brief overview of the last Three Year Plan update.
  - Alternatives to Detention: Progress was accomplished through the work of the GOYFF and partnerships and programs that were funded with the Arizona Title II allocation. Two detention alternatives were funded for gender-specific and mental health programs, which continue to be successful. Barriers include declining populations being referred to juvenile courts and access to alternatives in counties with few resources.
  - Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment: Substance abuse prevention and treatment programs were the most commonly funded Title II programs and include one tribal program on the Yavapai-Apache Nation, two programs in Tucson, and one in Chandler. Barriers include a lack of assessments that measured success. Capturing accurate recidivism information and ongoing assessment is needed.
  - **Dr. Quinn** shared that the Arizona Taskforce on the Opioid Crisis is ongoing. The taskforce provides for the training of physicians and restricting their prescriptions of opioids.
  - A commission member asked what elements would help programs capture the desired data. **Mr. Selover** identified technical assistance and ongoing support to assist funded programs on how to measure performance.
  - Additional comments and suggestions by commission members include:
    - Substance abuse prevention and treatment programs should be expanded.
    - The focus of the commission should target more deep-end kids.
    - Identify kids struggling in schools and those who are using substances.



- Partner with education and courts and take advantage of unused space in detention centers.
  - Work with school districts to support kids at-risk for substance use and abuse.
  - Peer learning programs should be expanded.
  - Stakeholders should reach across silos.
  - Despite the fact that we are working hard on this issue, addiction is still an issue.
  - Efficient ways of measuring the success of the program should be identified.
  - Objectives that programs must measure should be required.
  - “Silo-ing” should be avoided if possible.
- **Mr. McKay** noted that the Three-Year Plan update states programs must use evidence-based programs as alternatives to detention and asked whether the funded programs are evidence based. **Mr. Selover** replied that the two funded detention alternative programs utilize curriculum in their programming that is considered evidence-based or evidence-informed.
  - A commission member asked how it is known whether the funded programs are evidence-based and whether they are achieving their goals. **Mr. Selover** responded that OJJDP strongly recommends evidence-based or evidence-informed practices and this language is included in the Arizona solicitation for programs.
  - Mental Health Services: Progress includes Title II funding for one program at the Pima County Juvenile Court. Barriers include access to mental health services, and future work should be devoted to identifying gaps and ensuring a continuum of care from the beginning to the end of the juvenile justice system spectrum.
  - Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC): Progress includes partnering with the AOC to provide racial and ethnic disparities (RED) training to five counties that focused on one specific issue they identified as feasible. The DMC Committee is assigned to this work on behalf of the full commission. Moving forward, the DMC Committee will bring on additional membership from the community to determine needs and barriers to resources. The Pima County DMC work group has already begun this process.
  - **Ms. Gandara** noted that the core component of DMC work involves partnering with the JDAI sites in Arizona and addressing issues that impact crossover youth.
  - School-Based Programs: Progress includes Title II funding of one school-based mentoring program that involves group and individual mentoring services to two elementary schools in the city of Maricopa. Barriers include a lack of applicants, and thus funded programs, that focused on special education.
  - **Ms. Wodraska** commented that schools are more interested due to the loss of funds when kids leave. Arizona participated in a Center for Juvenile Justice Reform certificate program where individuals from different systems worked together. The program was the School-Justice Partnership Program.
  - A commission member stated that four counties are working with school districts to support students who are struggling by serving them in the accommodating districts, providing services and using education as a hub to support students struggling within their families.

- **Mr. Grossman** stated that the AJJC needs to look at the governor's focus on safe schools and how they are parallel.
- Aftercare/Reentry: The commission funded one program serving the Navajo Nation, which focused on life skills and parenting for youth parents transitioning back into their communities. Barriers include recruiting challenges and the geographic distances between population centers. The program is currently working to find a way to require participation for the referred youth.
- Compliance Monitoring: **Dr. Hutchinson** noted that this priority covers the monitoring of the state for compliance of the JJDP core requirements.
- A commission member inquired whether the monitoring universe is changing. **Mr. Selover** replied that the universe is relatively stable. Gila, Navajo and Apache counties have closed their juvenile detention facilities. Jail removal is the core requirement that needs the most focus
- **Ms. Nannetti**, Chair, stated that law enforcement training on the core requirements has improved over the past several years.
- Systems Improvement: The Family Involvement Center was funded under the systems improvement priority by the AJJC and provides family support to parents of justice-involved youth. In addition, the information sharing guide, which references information that can be shared between providers, is currently undergoing legal review.

### Identifying Priorities

- Commission members broke into small groups and identified potential priorities for the next AJJC Three-Year Plan. The discussion guide challenged members to utilize the data, three-year plan review, and conversations from the morning. Each small group continued with the theme initiated earlier in the day of focusing the commission's work toward a few targeted priorities. Each group identified one priority. These included:
  - Trauma Informed Justice
    - Hire a coordinator to explore and collaborate to implement behavioral health and trauma-informed interventions for youth, with a focus on rural initiatives.
    - This coordinator would emphasize and connect with mental health efforts in schools.
  - Systems Collaboration
    - Connect various Governor's initiatives to maximize impact.
    - Coordinate the AJJC work with more state efforts and focus.
    - Breakdown silos to enhance efforts.
  - System Improvement
    - Explore the juvenile justice and child welfare cross-over, particularly related to youth without active parental/guardian engagement.
    - Identify frequency and risk vs. placement of youth after court contact.
    - It is recognized there is a need for more resources to meet the placement needs of youth without an engaged parent/guardian.

- Each group shared their priorities and heard questions and comments from the other members. The group utilized gradients of agreement consensus building process to agree on the three priorities for the upcoming Three-Year Plan. All members agreed or agreed strongly with these priorities.

### Goal Setting and Action Steps

- With their priorities identified, members self-selected into groups to put action plans to each focus area. Each group was asked to develop practical and concrete action steps for their assigned priority.
- The groups outlined action steps, responsible parties, a timeline and measures.
- Each group provided a brief review of their action plan and received feedback from the other commission members.
- Two groups identified clear action steps. All action steps fell into the work of the AJJC via committee work or through partnership between the AJJC and the GOYFF. One group was unable to outline an action plan and was encouraged to take the work back to their committee and the AJJC for further development. Members were also encouraged to collaborate with the GOYFF for the continued development of the Three-Year plan to ensure the ideas of their groups were adequately captured.

### Wrap Up

- **Dr. Hutchinson** and **Ms. Blakely** advised of the next steps for the GOYFF and AJJC development of the Three-Year Plan and the ongoing available support from CCAS.
- **Dr. Hutchinson** and **Ms. Blakely** revived the hopes and objectives for the day and noted that the majority had been achieved.
- Commission members completed an evaluation for the session.

### Call to the Public

- **Ms. Nannetti**, Chair, made a call to the public. There was no response from the public.

### Adjourn

- **Ms. Nannetti**, Chair, requested a motion for adjournment.
  - Ms. Wodraska moved to adjourn the meeting.
  - Mr. Kelroy seconded the motion.
- The motion passed with no dissenting votes. The meeting was adjourned at 3:56 p.m.

Dated March 27, 2018  
Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission  
Respectfully Submitted By:  
Steve Selover  
Program Administrator, GOYFF